fin intro
14h02

fin partie 1 :
14h07

→ This is further exemplified by our next argument
→ Having examined this question, we needs to go into the issue of...
→ This question paves the way for our last point, which is...
→ The text is peppered with references to ...video
→ The text sheds light on ...
→ The text (carries on about) the notion of...
→ The text echoes / brings to the fore - fait écho / appelle à l'avant plan
→ This can be construed as ... = can be interpreted comme
→ A salient aspect of the text is ...
The text = foster / generate / entail = impliquer
favoriser générer
→ "this text is a hallmark of the Brexit debate."

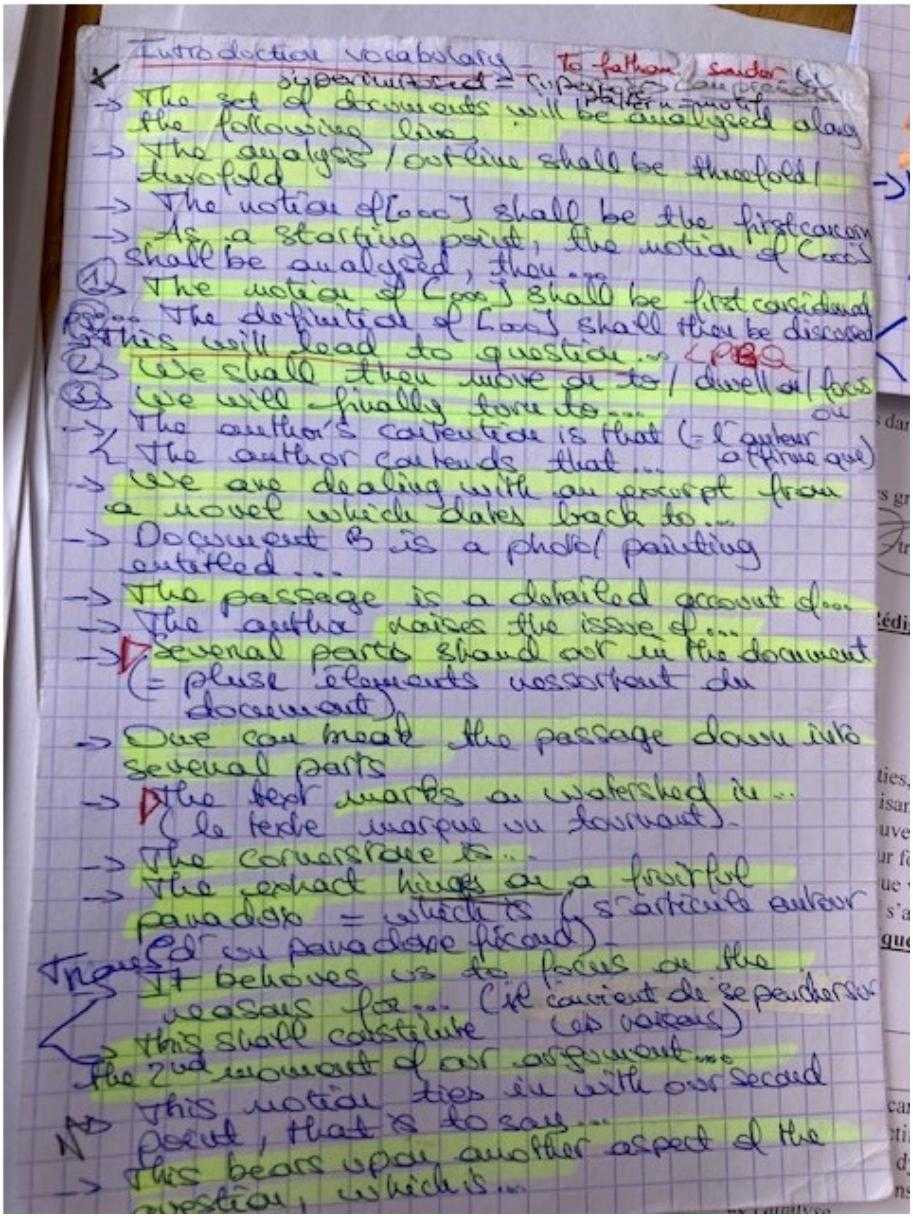
→ Analysing ≠ types of document.

Drama : → is meant to be seen and heard.

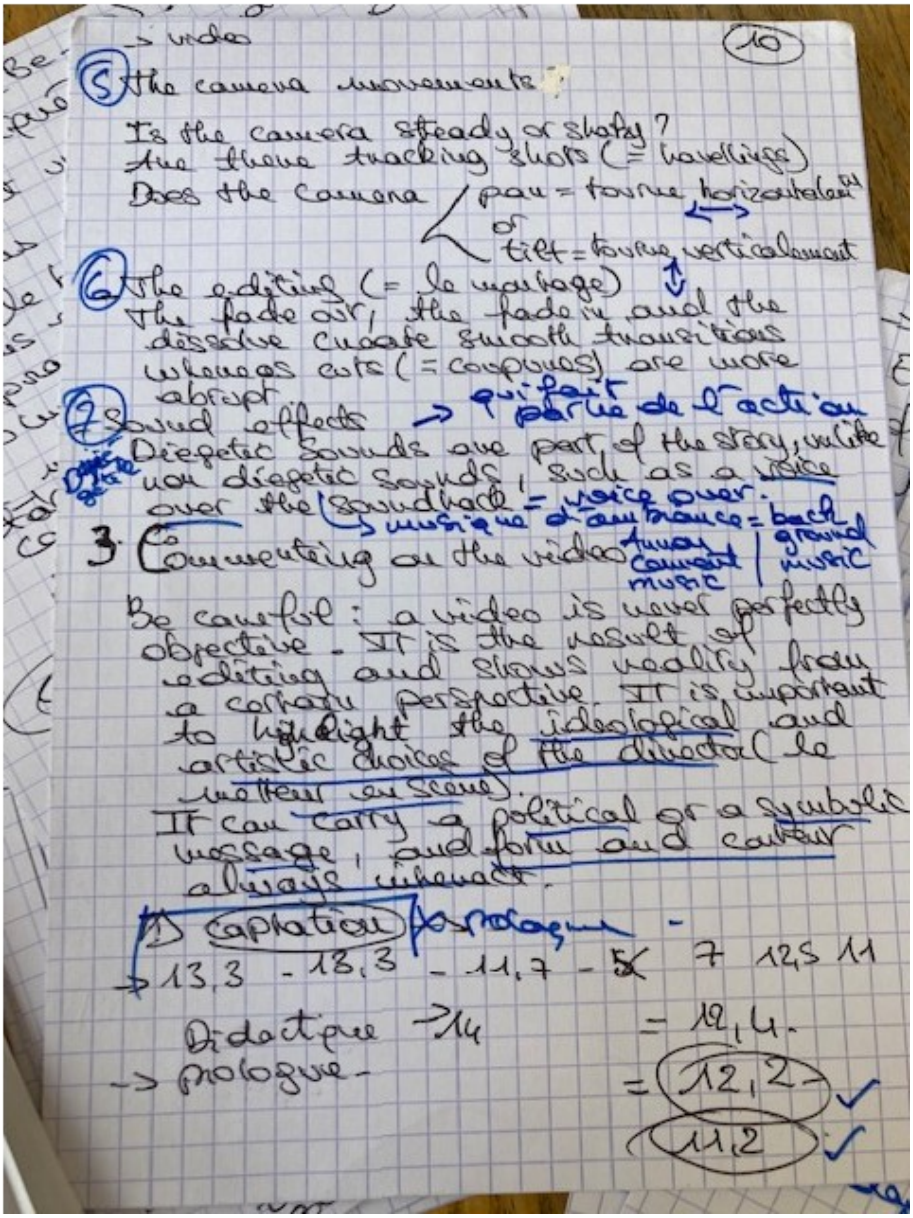
(1) → point of view → generally no narrators
→ in Greek drama) chorus) remind the audience of the cultural / historical context of the play.
→ in Shakespearean drama (modern) some characters address the audience directly.

(2) → The structure of the play :

1) the exposition → we learn about the circumstances, the characters and the potential conflict.



Introduction vocabulary – To father / sauder (v)
~~supervised~~ = (supervisé) (adj)
→ The set of documents will be analysed along the following lines
→ The analysis / outline shall be threefold / twofold
→ The notion of [...] shall be the first concern
→ As a starting point, the notion of [...] shall be analysed, then ...
(1) The notion of [...] shall be first considered
... The definition of [...] shall then be discussed
This will lead to question ...
(2) We shall then move on to / dwell on / focus on
(3) We will finally turn to ...
→ The author's contention is that (= l'auteur affirme que)
↳ The author contends that ...
→ We are dealing with an excerpt from a novel which dates back to ...
→ Document B is a photo / painting entitled ...
→ The passage is a detailed account of ...
→ The author raises the issue of ...
→ several parts stand out in the document (= plusieurs éléments ressortent du document)
→ One can break the passage down into several parts
→ The text marks a watershed in ... (le texte marque un tournant).
→ The conversation is ...
→ The exact hinges on a fearful paradox = which is (s'articule autour d'un paradoxe effrayant).
Transition
→ It behoves us to focus on the reasons for ... (il convient de se pencher sur les raisons de ...)
→ this shall constitute (les voilà)
The 2nd moment of our argument ...
This notion ties in with our second point, that is to say ...
→ This bears upon another aspect of the question, which is ...



→ video (10)

(5) the camera movements

Is the camera steady or shaky?
Are there tracking shots (= travellings)
Does the camera pan = tourne horizontalement ↔
or
tilt = tourne verticalement ↕

(6) The editing (= le montage)
The fade out, the fade in and the dissolve create smooth transitions whereas cuts (= coupures) are more abrupt.

(7) Sound effects → qui font partie de l'action
Diegetic sounds are part of the story, unlike non diegetic sounds, such as a voice over the soundtrack = musique d'accompagnement = background music / funny comment music

3. Commenting on the video

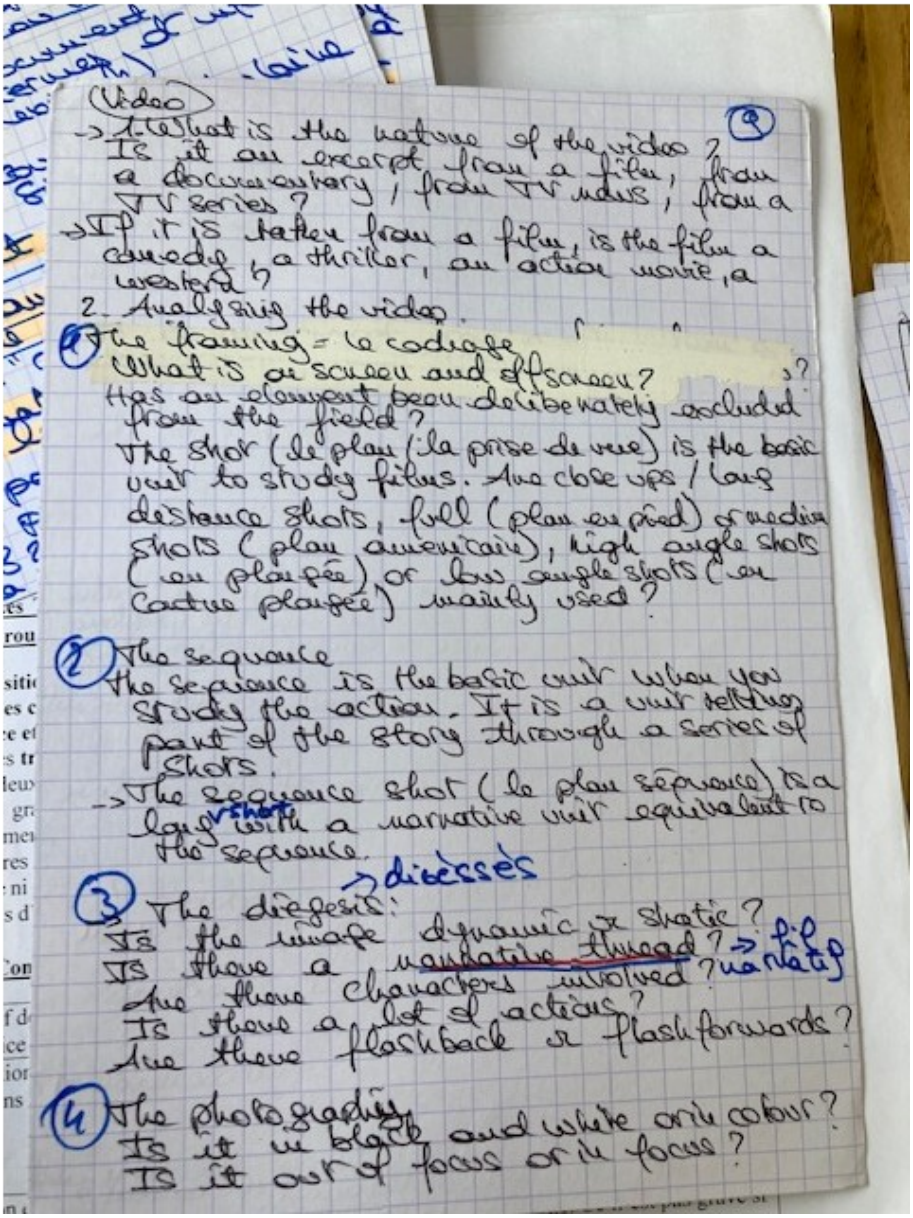
Be careful: a video is never perfectly objective. It is the result of editing and shows reality from a certain perspective. It is important to highlight the ideological and artistic choices of the director (le metteur en scène).
It can carry a political or a symbolic message, and form and content always interact.

1) Capitation

→ 13,3 - 13,3 - 11,7 - 5 7 12,5 11

Didactique → 14
→ Prologue -

= 12,4.
= 12,2 ✓
11,2 ✓



(Video)

1. What is the nature of the video ?
Is it an excerpt from a film, from a documentary, from TV news, from a TV series ?
→ If it is taken from a film, is the film a comedy, a thriller, an action movie, a western ?

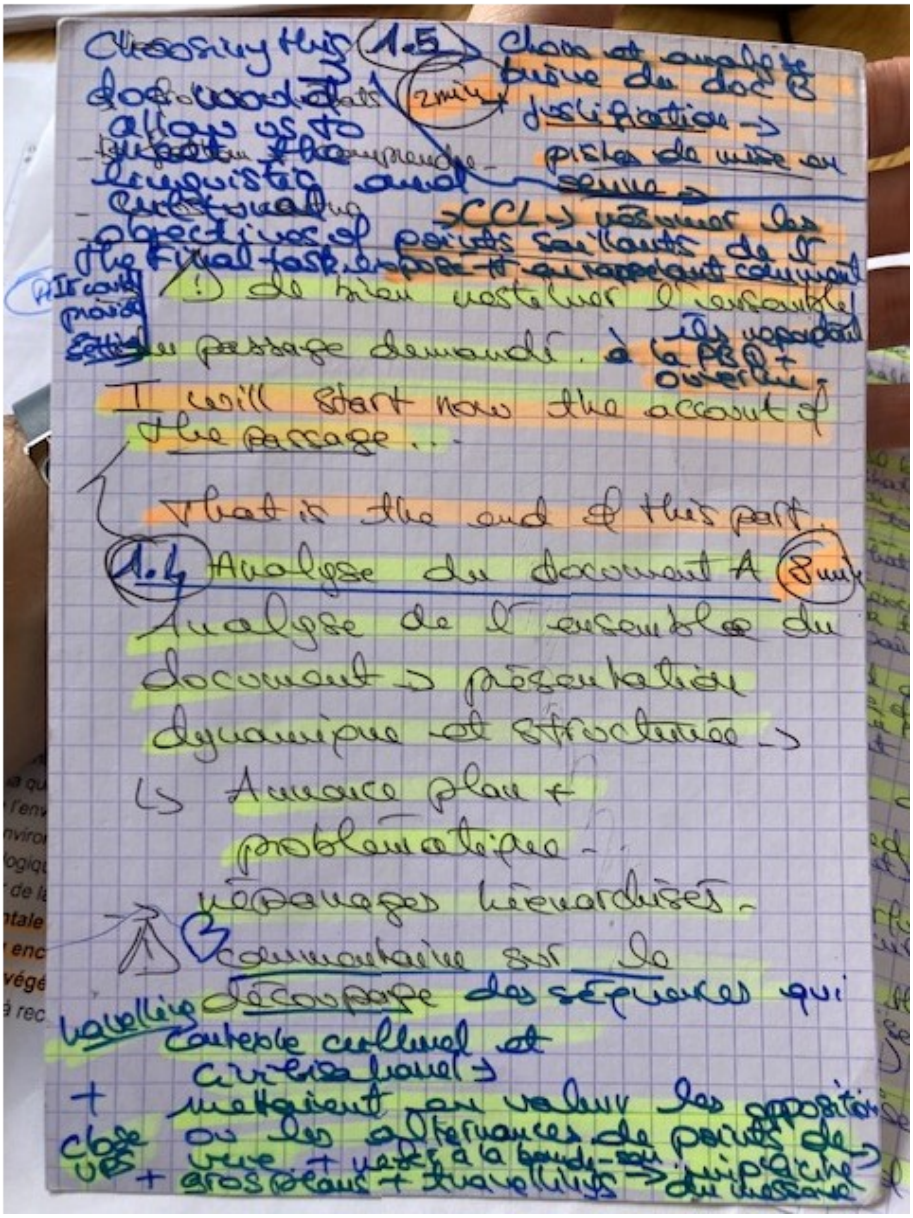
2. Analysing the video.

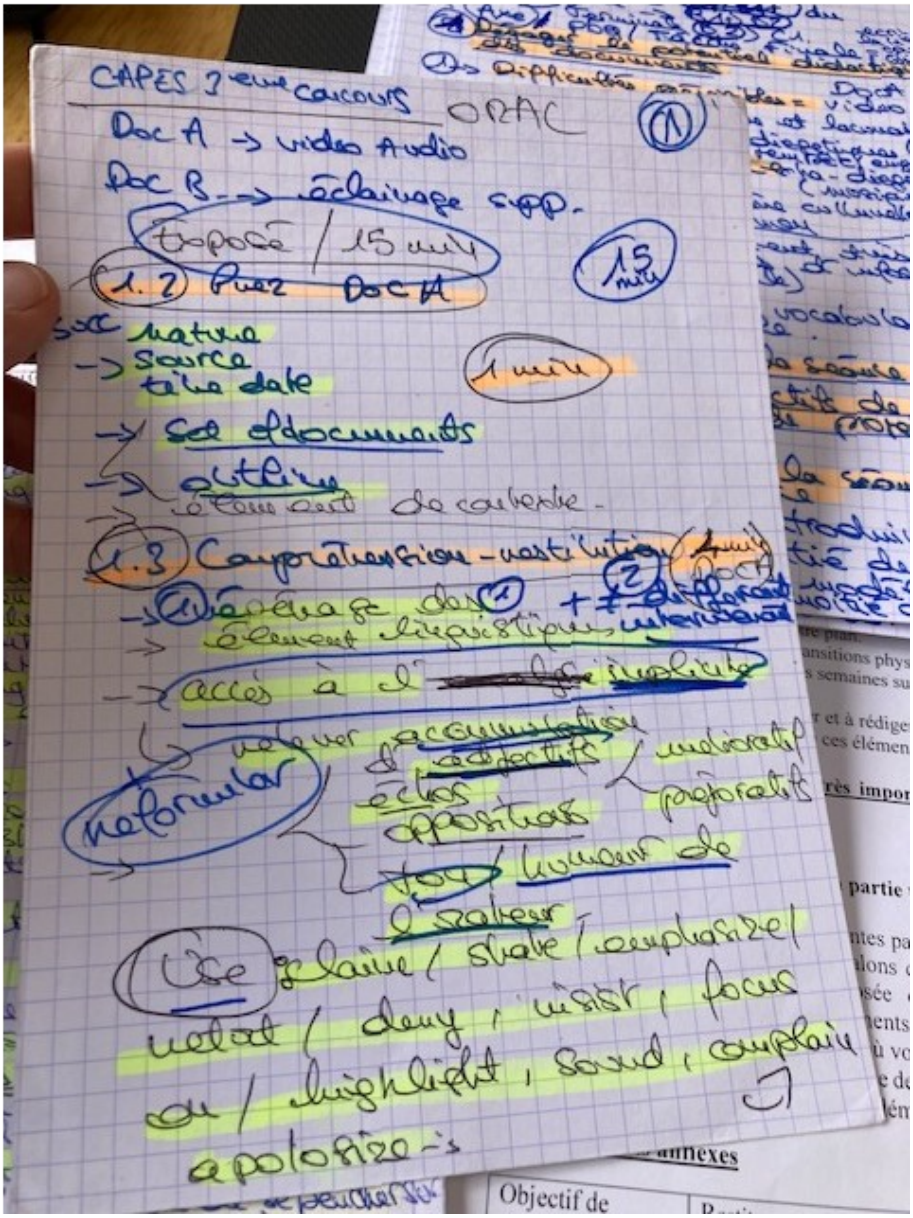
(1) The framing = le cadrage
What is on screen and off screen ?
Has an element been deliberately excluded from the field ?
The shot (le plan / la prise de vue) is the basic unit to study films. Are close ups / long distance shots, full (plan en pied) or medium shots (plan américain), high angle shots (un plongée) or low angle shots (un contre plongée) mainly used ?

(2) The sequence
The sequence is the basic unit when you study the action. It is a unit telling part of the story through a series of shots.
→ The sequence shot (le plan séquence) is a long shot with a narrative unit equivalent to the sequence.

(3) The diegesis: → diegeses
Is the image dynamic or static ?
Is there a narrative thread ? → fil narratif
Are there characters involved ?
Is there a lot of actions ?
Are there flashback or flashforwards ?

(4) The photography
Is it in black and white or in colour ?
Is it out of focus or in focus ?




CAPES 3ème concours
ORAL
Doc A → vidéo audio
Doc B → éclairage sup.
1.2 Puis Doc A
15 min
1 min
1.3 Compréhension - restitution
Reformuler
Use
Objectif de